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reached directly opposite conclusions. They found that quickly made movements were underestimated. Falk affirmed that the velocity was without influence on the judgment of length.

In attempting to account for the constant error due to velocity, Angier remarks that it cannot be due to the stronger muscular contraction which takes place in swifter movements, since the same error appears when the movements are passive. He finds the source of the error in the effect of the greater momentum of the rapidly moving arm. On coming in contact with the limiting objects, a sort of rebound takes place, the outcome of which is an 'irradiation of stimulus' in the joint, hence the overestimation. But, however one may account for the velocity-results of Angier, his experiments as well as those of his predecessors (Bloch, Kramer Moskiewicz, and Falk), confirm the conclusion of Goldscheider that the judgment of length of movement depends essentially upon joint-sensations.

The investigations of Angier and of his predecessors leave much to be desired on the score of accuracy in the determination of the velocity. Angier used a metronome to time himself; the others apparently did the best they could without the help of any apparatus. Further progress in the study of constant velocity-errors will depend, it seems, upon a method which will make possible exact measurement of the rate of motion and upon a wider range of experimentation with regard to length and direction of the movements compared.

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JAMES H. LEUBA.

Sex and Society, studies in the social psychology of sex. By W. I. THOMAS. University of Chicago Press, 1907. pp. 325.

The nine papers here printed are essentially disconnected, having all been previously printed in journals, most of them in the American Journal of Sociology. They are of extremely different degrees of merit. In the chapter on the psychology of modesty and clothing, the author shows a regrettable ignorance of the best literature on the subject, although he makes one or two interesting and novel suggestions. The adventurous character of women is made up of certain reflections of the author and is the most original chapter in the book. In the mind of man and the lower races again the author shows strange ignorance of the best literature upon this subject, although some of his suggestions are fresh. The chapters on the relations between sex, primitive industry and morality are interesting compends. As a whole the author shows a unique combination of freshness of thought and partial scholarship that is rather characteristic of what is popularly thought to the Western type of mind. Here, he glides smoothly over waters, the depth of which he does not dream and his remarks are trite and commonplace in the extreme. A few pages later, he drops suggestions that are well calculated to stimulate new thought. The author probably made no effort to cover in any systematic way the ground designated by his title. The critic is therefore somewhat baffled between a desire to congratulate and praise and the sense that he ought to censure. The title of the book is suggestive of far more than it contains and this leaves the writer and the publisher somewhat open to the suspicion of being unduly anxious to produce something that would sell.

Die Abstammung des Menschen und die Begründungen seiner Entwicklung Für Naturforscher Ärzte und gebildete Laien dargestellt von DR. MORITZ ALSERG. T. G. Fisher, Cassel, 1902. pp. 248.

The writer seeks to show that there can be no doubt of a former diluvial man of low culture, quite distinct from modern races. Man is not at the head of the animal kingdom in all parts of his organiza-

tion, nor is the pithecanthropus the direct predecessor of modern man. The development of the latter can be traced to a relatively low developmental stage of mammalian life. Man is a branch of a tree which grew to considerable height without branches. Migrations of primitive men probably gave the first impulse to the oldest racial types. The smaller stature of women has nothing to do with the different social positions in the past.

The Biology, Physiology and Sociology of Reproduction; also Sexual Hygiene with special reference to the male. By WINFIELD S. HALL, 1906. Herbert A. Ray, Chicago, 1906. pp. 138.

The author treats reproduction, essentially from the standpoint of biology and gives an introductory chapter treating of egoistic and phyletic activities and sacrifices and compensation in both these fields. The rearing of young always involves sacrifice and should be met consciously in the interests of the race. The second chapter describes the physical and psychical changes connected with adolescence. The third is devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the male organs and the last to the sexual hygiene of the adolescent male with extremely plain talk upon illicit intercourse, sexual diseases, continence, diet, baths, exercise, sleep and the control of these. In an interesting appendix, typical questions selected from those actually asked the lecturer by young men are answered. The book certainly has the merits of brevity and of plainness.

Der Mensch und seine Tracht ihrem Wesen nach geschildert, von FRITZ RUMPF. Mit 29 Tafeln. Alfred Schall, Berlin, 1905. pp. 330.

This work is of very great value. The author has gone very deeply into his subject and the few dozen cuts at the end of the book are well chosen from mass of possible selections so vast as to make choice hard. Our chief criticism of the work is that it is over-systematized. For instance, his main divisions are costumes for pilgrims, soldiers, vocations and society. Pilgrim's costumes are classified as for warmth, for coolness, for dryness and for health. Soldiers' costumes are for flight, defence, capture, battle, striking, thrusting. The utility garbs are for hunting, herding, building, travel, uniformity. The social costumes are those that distinguish sex, race, rank, associations, etc. Among the supplementary costumes are those that appeal to the ear, nose, taste, touch. The author's historic studies have been extensive and careful. The work is written rather more from an anthropological than from a philosophical or psychological standpoint.

Die Schöpfungstage. Umrisse zu einer Entwicklungsgeschichte der Natur. Von WILHELM BÖLSCHE, mit zehn Bildern nach Originalzeichnungen von Heinrich Harder. Carl Reissner, Dresden, 1906. pp. 88.

Within the last few years we have had a number of interesting attempts to present a brief outline of evolution to school children. This seems to the writer the most successful of the few dozen or so that have yet appeared and that have come within his knowledge, but nevertheless, to be still unsatisfactory. It ought to come fully down to man and to our thinking to be even more fully illustrated than by the ten full page cuts here found. This field is full of a kind of looming mystic magnitude and hence we can think of no domain in which the scientific imagination both for artist and writer should have freer scope. It is this aspect of the work that seems to us chiefly lacking in all the booklets of this class and it is toward this general characterization that evolutionary principles are slowly progressing.